The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1870. NO. 6.

WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Tax and Tariff Bill in the Senate.

A Final Attempt to Strike Out the Income Sections Defeated by a Tie Vote.

Little Progress Made by the Various Conference Committees.

Unfavorable Action by the House Committee on the Southern Pacific Railroad Bill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOURTH OF JULY HILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—The Senate spent most of its time to-day on the bill for the completion of monuments to talk to Western parts. Mr. Trumbull moved to fill an appropriation to the Tax bill, and after a long debate, it was rejected. Mr. Sherman then offered the House bill in its place, which was carried by a vote impossible to tell what its chances were.

THE INCOME SECTION CASUS.

The House gave the day to two continued election cases, and decided both, Adams, of Kentucky, and Hooker, of Virginia, claimants, were entitled to retain their seats against the contestants.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

The various conference committees made but little progress to-day. The controversy on cutting wool is not yet settled, although a bill of half an hour. Neither party seemed inclined to yield, and it will be a matter of general surprise if an agreement is reached. The Committee on Internal Affairs met, and the indications were more favorable for an agreement than was expected. The Senate managers were inexplicable to accept the proposition of the House to vote the sums asked for each tribe as a specific appropriation, and not assumed by treaty stipulations, thus leaving the question of issue between the two houses for settlement in future. The conferees on the Legislative bill has as yet failed to agree. The Senate managers insist upon building a new State Department and refurnishing the Capitol grounds with various other large expenditures, to which the House managers do not authorize object. The House, however, would himself unanimously against those two items, and his representatives in conference now insist that the Senate has no right to cause a general appropriation bill to fail because the House will not agree to such minded expenditures as are objected to. The House is willing to give up its extras, but insists that the Senate shall do the same.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The House Committee on the Pacific Railroad to-day came to the conclusion to report the Senate road on the thirty-second parallel, and, by a vote of five to two, struck out all the branches provided for by the House bill—namely that from Marshall, Texas, to San Diego, California. This action decreases the number of a hundred miles authorized at the present session. There is a great stir among the representatives of various branches, and a number of them named others is making to have the committee reopen the case before reporting to the House.

THE LAWYERS' PETITION.

A protest, very generally signed by the bar of this District, without regard to party, was sent in to Senate Judiciary Committee to-day, against the confirmation of Olivier as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District. It alleges that there are two members of the bar here who, by reason of want of legal acquirements, and note forth that so far as the members of the bar here can assertain, Olivier never studied law regularly, either under a practitioner or in a law school, and that he has never been admitted to practice at any bar.

CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC.

The Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads, to-day reversed its decision in regard to the Central Branch Union Pacific Road, and will make an attempt to report it during the day to-morrow.

(To the Associated Press.)

JOURNALISTS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Both parties in Congress and elsewhere are making preparations to start a daily paper here on the 1st of next month. The editor-in-chief of the Republican organ will be Hon. Schuyler Colfax, and the Democratic organ, is reported to be one of the Illinois.

PM. Woods, the Richmond postmaster who absconded with a large amount of funds, is a brother of the Secretary-at-Large. He lodges in that capacity at the Metropolitan Hotel. The National will soon in the Interior Department.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE

has been confined to his room for several days with a severe cold, and will be unable to attend court regularly next week.

CONGRESSIONAL ADJOURNMENT.

Some members are already talking of leaving for ten days the time fixed for the adjournment of Congress, and the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds will be requested by that day to have the Capitol in readiness for occupancy.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

SENATE—MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CONGRESS RECORD.

The Printing bill was reported from the House and referred to the Committee on Printing.

CONGRESS REPORTS.

Mr. HOWE, from the Printing Committee, reported a joint resolution for the removal of the restriction upon the publication of the reports of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Postmaster-General. It provides for the payment to each of $1,000 in addition to the amount now allowed by law.

Mr. CONKLING, of Senate, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a joint resolution for Fortification bill.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, the resolution of the Committee on Foreign Relations, relative to the management of the Custom Consular and Diplomatic Service, was taken up.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bill was then considered, and amended to make section 18 conform to the provisions of the Senate bill. It is an amendment to prevent consolidations upon the Pacific Railroad, and to prevent the Union Pacific Company was discriminated against.

NATURALIZATION BILL.

The Naturalization bill was taken up.

Mr. SCHURZ moved to amend the 2d proviso, which gives the Secretary of the Interior power to prescribe rules and regulations for the Chinese in relation to naturalization.

Mr. STEWART continued his remarks against the proviso. Upon examining into the matter, he found that the Chinese in their native country were a class of slave laborers, and were brought here under contract. They were not free laborers, but were compelled to work for the benefit of the contractors. They were not voluntary Chinese immigration, but would be slave labor. He would not vote to bring the Chinese Coolie system, brought here under contract. It is thought that the debate on infinitely will close before the 15th inst.

Mr. CONKLING moved to take up the bill for the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union. Agreed to. On the motion of the fourth section, which provides that the State shall never tax the property of the United States, Mr. CONKLING moved to strike out the section, and to insert a proviso that nothing in the act shall be construed to affect the right of taxation over property of the United States.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend the amendment proposed to the House to the improvement bill to-day, by striking out the appropriation for Galveston.

Mr. HOWE, BAYARD, CONKLING, and SUMNER spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, opposed it.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 19, nays 29.

Mr. SUMNER moved to strike out the appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina.

Mr. HOWE, BAYARD, CONKLING, and SUMNER spoke in favor of the motion, and Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, opposed it.

The motion was rejected—yeas 19, nays 29.

Mr. SUMNER moved to strike out the appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of Galveston.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend the amendment by striking out the appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina.

Mr. HOWE spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. SUMNER opposed it.

The Senate refused to concur in the House amendment to the bill for the relief of certain ports, to the extent of $1,000,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Galveston, and appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Tax and Tariff bill, the question being upon the House bill to strike out the sections relating to the income tax.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) moved to amend the amendment by striking out the proposition to repeal the tax on gross receipts of railroad companies.

Mr. STOCKTON moved to include in exempt grades of carry and such as are hereafter created.

Mr. SPENCER moved to strike the office of Naval Solicitor out of the bill. The motion to postpone was rejected—yeas 19, nays 29.

Mr. WILSON called attention to the fact that the vote was declared to be a tie, and that the vote of the vice-president was necessary to carry the amendment. He had not voted because he was paired on the question with Mr. CONKLING, who was absent. He now withdrew his pair in order to vote.

Mr. CONKLING hoped the question would be decided by the vice-president.

The vice-president voted in the affirmative, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. CONKLING moved to strike out the income tax if that on gross receipts was retained.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to reject the bill as a whole, and the motion was rejected by a vote of 29 to 19.

Mr. CONKLING moved to reject the bill as a whole, and the motion was rejected by a vote of 29 to 19.

Mr. CONKLING moved to strike out the income tax if that on gross receipts was retained.

Mr. SHERMAN

The Chicago Tribune.

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Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., as second-class matter.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
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WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1870.

MEMORIAL SUBSCRIPTION TO RAILROADS.

By other provisions of the new constitution and with such opposition in the convention as the one precluding municipal corporations to subscribe stock, or donate public funds, or loan their credit to private corporations, the Illinois Central Railroad and Canal Company certainly fought this provision with desperate vigor and pertinacity. They predicted the overwhelming defeat of the new constitution, if it contained such an inhibition. They threatened to oppose it, and like the others against it. As often as the subject was up for discussion, they hurled invective at those who advocated it, and made bitter appeals against their constituents. But the Chicago delegation persevered, and argued this provision with unflagging zeal and energy, and finally secured it on the convention, and, at length, they were baffled in one direction, they brought it forward in another.

To the extravagant ambition of the Republicans that the people were overwhelmingly hostile to prohibiting corporate subsidies down and dominion of spoils, the Cook County delegation so constantly denied it, and still that the way to test the truth of the matter was by submitting the proposition to a direct vote of the people. They professed to be perfectly satisfied with that test and eager for its adoption. Finally, after long and heated debates over the question, the proposition was submitted to separate vote in the following form, which went into the constitution:

"No county, city, town, township, or other municipality, shall ever become a party to or make any donation to any railroad or private corporation, except as to such corporations as may be formed for the construction of the public works which may be owned by the State; nor shall the credit of any county, city, town, township, or other municipality, ever be given or loaned in aid of any such railroad or private corporation."

The result of the vote triumphantly sustains the soundness of the position of the Cook County delegation. The amendment has been ratified by more than 100,000 majority. And what is peculiarly gratifying in this result is, that nearly all the counties represented by the opponents of the provision, have voted to sustain it, YET have sent about the necessity of its adoption, and the correctness of the principle underlying it.

When the Cook County delegation, in the face of the invincible opposition of them, told the Southern members that they were misrepresenting their constituents on this important question, and were serving the interests of speculators, lobbyists and shoving rings, a storm of abuse was rained down on their heads, and Chicago came in for its full share for sending such delegates to the convention. But the members from this county were right, as the result has abundantly proved. The masses of the people have declared, in the face of condemnation on the dangerous doctrine that a majority can rightfully vote away or mortgage the property of the minority to railroad companies, against their consent. The people have decided, beyond cavil or dispute, that taxation can be raised and appropriated for public purposes; and that bonds can only be issued and the property of the community mortgaged for public purposes. They have decided that it is not a public purpose to make loans or donations to railroads, and they have decided that, henceforth, the person of the people of a county shall not be pecuniary to mortgage and for the private property of the other portion, against their consent, for the benefit of any company of speculators, or for the good of jobbers, or any private character. The value of this amendment can hardly be overestimated. In a few years more, the whole property of the people of this State would have been deeply mortgaged to railroad companies. A few more such fights as Cook county might keep out of the vortex, would have had settled on them nearly the entire expense of supporting the State Government. The "grab-law" of 1869, under the counties and towns have mortgaged themselves to the amount of hundreds of millions, would, in the end, have swallowed the entire taxable property of the State from the State Treasury into the coffers of the local railroad companies, leaving the remaining counties to make up the deficiency by extra taxation. The grab-law of 1869 was really hatched in Cook County, and, naturally, to shield it and to support the State Government, and the adoption of the prohibitory amendment has arrested the spread of the evil before it became absolute. It was high time to stop and turn back on a road that led straight to a great precipice. After the 9th of August there will be no more gratuities voted to speculators, and no more mortgages for their bonds recorded against the property of protesting tax-payers.

THE NEW YORK IMBROGLIO.

President Grant has been unfortunate in most of his appointments, but, if the Republican press of New York city and State are to be believed, in none more so than in that for Thomas Murphy as Collector of the Port of New York. Because he is satisfactory to nobody but Mr. Murphy and his personal friends, and those friends think he is opposite to General Grant's administration. The Collectorship of New York is the most important office in the country, next to that of Secretary of the Treasury, and is especially a matter of concern to the New York party editors. While, therefore, we should not attach much weight to what their journals might say of Mr. Murphy, we think that the fact that some few of the office were in question their opinion is of moment when its motive is a political vindication in the point of public service. For in this, as in all other cases, the appointees were but the creatures of the Presidency; one that should give him help to party schemes and requirements; the other that should disregard such relations and choose a man for his ability, integrity and fitness generally for the duties of the office to which he is appointed. We may safely assume that Mr. Murphy is as Mr. Murphy's nomination is not agreeable to any of the Republican papers of New York, that it was under repugnance of the wishes of any portion of the party and without reference to party harmony and that from the time of the appearance of these papers, it perfectly true Mr. Murphy is without influence or power, party, perhaps, or of any politician, and, while his nomination can please nobody, a party measure, is necessarily, a party measure, it necessarily, a party measure, it necessarily, a party measure, it

THE COURTS.

Miscellaneous Proceedings on Yesterday.

United States Circuit Court.

(Before Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge.)

The Court opened this morning in general call of the docket of the Northern District of Illinois, but no cases were ready for trial.

United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Hon. Richard Busteed, Judge.)

In the matter of Bankrupt—Ann Alexander, of Chicago.

Petition to Hon. Thomas Hoyne, or Peters thereof.

Petitioner, H. Shirly, of Chicago, Cook County, Ill.

Petition filed by Judge & Judge, Att'ys for Petitioner.

Referred to Register Lyon.

Superior Court.

(Before Hon. Joseph E. Gary, Judge.)

The July term of the Superior Court opened yesterday, with a full attendance of the Judges.

Ordered, That the Clerk of the City of Chicago, or his deputy, be and he is hereby appointed a Master in Chancery, to take proofs and report his findings and conclusions of law and fact in the case of Lewis Rosenthal et al. vs. Jacob Rosenthal et al., and that he be allowed a fee of $10 for his services in the premises

THE NATIONAL GAME.

First Meeting of the White Stockings—Terrible Jeff Overcomes.

The Great Game with the Atlantics of Brooklyn—The Latter Victorious by 30 to 20.

Make it Come About—Good Play on One Side and Poor Play on the Other.

Base Ball at Home and Abroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Most of the White Stockings have come in good at last, and on the score of numbers will be able to play a game that will be fair to the unfortunate Chicagoans. It was not so unequal that it, for the last contest of the season, the Atlantics should have won the championship, at least so far as the White Stockings were concerned. It was not so unequal that the Atlantics should not be able to beat the Chicagos, as they have done well at Boston and New Haven for that; and so they would have done here if they deserved to get the Atlantics beaten most every inning by the contemptible fielding of the Chicagos, that the Atlantics batted more than they deserved to, and that the presents they had laid out for the Chicagos were not more than or before.

THE ATTENDANCE.

Twenty thousand people were assembled at the Capitoline Grounds to witness the game. The ladies of the great Chicago nine had got to New York before the match, and were on hand to see the humiliation of the game of base ball which had been made famous by their expectations. They were to be disappointed, at least so far as the White Stockings were concerned. It was not the fault of the ladies, however. They had as well at Boston and New Haven for that; and so had everybody who had seen the Chicagos play. Even the Atlantics beaten most every inning by the contemptible fielding of the Chicagos, that the Atlantics batted more than they deserved to, and that the presents they had laid out for the Chicagos were not more than or before.

THE GAME.

As usual, when the ball is struck anything, Chicago fails to field or hit. The White Stockings were beaten by 30 to 20. All the while they were trying to right or left, if at all, there are other words in this great country who are ready to comment on this ground.

FIRST INNING.

The game was called at 3 o'clock and Matthews began to attitude over the home plate. He swung his bat so as not long effect. His work effects of the Chicagos, and Mack and Ferguson, the latter of Brooklyn, were the battery for the Atlantics. Mack's delivery was swift, and Ferguson had to look sharp to get his bat on the ball. Matthews struck at the first, which was foolishly allowed to pass, and then struck at the second, and sent a long fly to Pratt, which was missed, and Matthews reached first. Addy struck at the first ball pitched to him, and sent a long fly to centre, making the first out. Foster struck at the first ball pitched to him, and sent a long fly to Pratt, and the side retired, each with one run.

SECOND INNING.

The other side finished up the inning by making a run apiece. Pratt struck good ball, but Ferguson, who followed him, struck foul, and then struck at the next ball pitched to him, and sent a long fly to Matthews, which was foolishly dropped, and Ferguson reached first. Start struck at the first ball pitched to him, and sent a long fly to Addy, which was foolishly dropped, and Ferguson reached second. Peters made a foul fly to Foster, which was foolishly dropped, and Ferguson reached third. Start struck at the first ball pitched to him, and sent a long fly to Addy, which was foolishly dropped, and Ferguson reached home. Start reached first. Mack struck at the first ball pitched to him, and sent a long fly to Addy, which was foolishly dropped, and Start reached second. Ferguson made a foul fly to Foster, which was foolishly dropped, and Start reached third. Start struck at the first ball pitched to him, and sent a long fly to Addy, which was foolishly dropped, and Start reached home. Mack reached first. Pratt struck at the first ball pitched to him, and sent a long fly to Addy, which was foolishly dropped, and Mack reached second. Ferguson struck at the first ball pitched to him, and sent a long fly to Addy, which was foolishly dropped, and Mack reached third. Peters struck at the first ball pitched to him, and sent a long fly to Addy, which was foolishly dropped, and Mack reached home. Start reached first. Mack struck at the first ball pitched to him, and sent a long fly to Addy, which was foolishly dropped, and Start reached second. Pratt struck at the first ball pitched to him, and sent a long fly to Addy, which was foolishly dropped, and Start reached third. Ferguson struck at the first ball pitched to him, and sent a long fly to Addy, which was foolishly dropped, and Start reached home. Peters reached first. Mack struck at the first ball pitched to him, and sent a long fly to Addy, which was foolishly dropped, and Peters reached second. Pratt struck at the first ball pitched to him, and sent a long fly to Addy, which was foolishly dropped, and Peters reached third. Ferguson struck at the first ball pitched to him, and sent a long fly to Addy, which was foolishly dropped, and Peters